

Total marks: 5Q x 12m = 60  
Time: 90 minutes (closed book)

Please answer all five questions. Each question carries twelve marks and the break-up for each specific query is given in parentheses. Please structure your answers for which you might want to use a page for ordering your thoughts while keeping an eye on the time.

1. Explain the meaning of the term “Humanities and Social Sciences” and how the Humanities and the Social Sciences differ from the Natural and Exact Sciences. (4)  
What –according to Aristotle- is the subject-matter of Politics and what is the nature of Politics? (2) Why does he claim that Politics is a master art/science? (2) If the aim of politics - for Aristotle - is to make people virtuous, and if virtue requires training and habit, why are laws or legislation required? In this connection, Aristotle locates a gap in the existing knowledge of human affairs towards the end of book X of *Nicomachean Ethics*. What is that gap and how did he fill that gap through research? (4)

2. Please elaborate Max Weber’s characterization of the State. (2) Can you distinguish the concept of the State from that of the nation and civil society? (3)

“We don’t need no education. We don’t need no thought control.” This extract from the lyrics of Pink Floyd’s Grammy award winning song *Another brick in the wall*, arguably reflects the manner in which the existing educational system of the State controls our thought-processes. Are there other systems that similarly seek to control us? If so, what are these? Explain the relationship between the State and such systems. (4)

Given below are two representations of the legend of Lucretia’s rape by Sextus Tarquinius – one a painting by Titian (1571) and the other an engraving by Golztius (ca. 1570). Is it possible to draw a relationship between masculine sexual power and political power? Is the domain of politics gendered? Can the gendered nature of politics be overcome? If so, how? (3)



3. Briefly outline the elements of the ADM Jabalpur vs Shiv Kant Shukla a.k.a the *Habeas corpus* case (1976 SCR 172). (6) What does this case tell us about the importance of Art 21 in Part III of Indian Constitution? (2) Why does Granville Austin describe the Fundamental Rights as the ‘conscience’ of the Indian Constitution? (2) What do you understand by the term ‘secularism’ in the Indian context and why is this ideology so central to the very idea of India? (2)
4. From your reading of Machiavelli’s *Prince*, chps. XV-XIX, please answer the following questions:  
  
How does Machiavelli depart from previous writers on the subject of the rules of conduct of princes? (3)  
Why does Machiavelli say that a prince must be beast like? (3)  
What was Machiavelli’s advice to princes about being liberal and avoid being hated?(2)  
How does Machiavelli understand the role of fortune in the *Prince*? (4)
5. Describe the image given at of this document towards explaining how it reflects the Hobbesian conception of the State. (4) What are the differences between the Hobbesian and Lockean conceptions of the state-of-nature? (4) How does Locke explain the origin of property? (2) From the brief news note given below, how would you problematize the Lockean concept of property to the question of the “right to photocopy” in the recent case *The Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Oxford v. Rameshwari Photocopy Services*. (2)

“The Delhi High Court on Friday [16 Sep 16] held that the photocopying of course packs prepared by Delhi University comprising portions from books published by Oxford University Press,

Cambridge University Press and Taylor & Francis did not amount to infringement of copyright. The court dismissed the suit initiated by the publishing majors, which had sued DU and Rameshwari Photocopying Services, a kiosk inside the Delhi School of Economics, claiming infringement of copyright by engaging in preparing copies of course packs with portions culled out of its books in keeping with the syllabus prescribed by the varsity. Justice Rajiv Sahai Endlaw also lifted the stay on the kiosk from photocopying the course packs. The case had seen protest by students who backed the kiosk. "Copyright, especially in literary works, is thus not an inevitable, divine, or natural right that confers on authors the absolute ownership of their creations. It is designed rather to stimulate activity and progress in the arts for the intellectual enrichment of the public," said Justice Endlaw. "Copyright is intended to increase and not to impede the harvest of knowledge. It is intended to motivate the creative activity of authors and inventors in order to benefit the public," he added."

<http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Delhi/photocopying-not-infringement-of-copyright-delhi-high-court/article9115016.ece>

